

Sec.

- (a) Development of State organizations for protection and management of non-Federal forest lands; scope of assistance; request by officials.
- (b) Assembly, analysis, display, and reporting of State forest resources data, resources planning, etc.; scope of assistance; other statutory provisions unaffected.
- (c) Technology implementation program; scope of program; availability of funds; use of forest resources planning committees.
- (d) Authorization of appropriations.
- 2108. Consolidation of payments.
 - (a) Request by State; excluded funds.
 - (b) State forest resources programs as basis.
 - (c) Amount of payments.
 - (d) Certification requirement by State forester or equivalent State official for Federal payment.
 - (e) Administration of consolidated payments program not to adversely affect, etc., other programs.
 - (f) Total annual amount of financial assistance to participating State; financial assistance for special projects not to be included in determining base amount.
- 2109. General provisions.
 - (a) Cooperative and coordinating requirements for implementation of programs, etc.
 - (b) Availability of appropriations.
 - (c) Consultation requirements for implementation of programs, etc.
 - (d) Definitions.
 - (e) Rules and regulations.
 - (f) Granting, etc., authorities.
 - (g) Construction of statutory provisions.
 - (h) Additional assistance.
- 2110. Statement of limitation.
- 2111. Other Federal programs.
 - (a) Repeal of statutory authorities.
 - (b) Force and effect of contracts and cooperative and other agreements under cooperative forestry programs executed under authority of repealed statutes.
 - (c) Availability of funds appropriated under authority of repealed statutes for cooperative forestry assistance programs.
- 2112. Cooperative national forest products marketing program.
 - (a) Findings and purposes.
 - (b) Program authority.
 - (c) Limitations.
 - (d) Authorization for appropriations.
 - (e) Program report.
- 2113. Federal, State, and local coordination and cooperation.
 - (a) Department of Agriculture Coordinating Committee.
 - (b) State Coordinating Committees.
- 2114. Administration.
 - (a) In general.
 - (b) Guidelines.
 - (c) Existing mechanisms.
 - (d) Land grant universities.

CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in sections 1606, 2106a of this title; title 7 section 6614.

§ 2101. Findings, purpose, and policy**(a) Findings**

Congress finds that—

(1) most of the productive forest land of the United States is in private, State, and local governmental ownership, and the capacity of the United States to produce renewable forest resources is significantly dependent on such non-Federal forest lands;

(2) adequate supplies of timber and other forest resources are essential to the United States, and adequate supplies are dependent on efficient methods for establishing, managing, and harvesting trees and processing, marketing, and using wood and wood products;

(3) nearly one-half of the wood supply of the United States comes from nonindustrial private timberlands and such percentage could rise with expanded assistance programs;

(4) managed forest lands provide habitats for fish and wildlife, as well as aesthetics, outdoor recreation opportunities, and other forest resources;

(5) the soil, water, and air quality of the United States can be maintained and improved through good stewardship of privately held forest resources;

(6) insects and diseases affecting trees occur and sometimes create emergency conditions on all land, whether Federal or non-Federal, and efforts to prevent and control such insects and diseases often require coordinated action by both Federal and non-Federal land managers;

(7) fires in rural areas threaten human lives, property, forests and other resources, and Federal-State cooperation in forest fire protection has proven effective and valuable;

(8) trees and forests are of great environmental and economic value to urban areas;

(9) managed forests contribute to improving the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields that are of broad benefit to society;

(10) over half the forest lands of the United States are in need of some type of conservation treatment;

(11) forest landowners are being faced with increased pressure to convert their forest land to development and other purposes;

(12) increased population pressures and user demands are being placed on private, as well as public, landholders to provide a wide variety of products and services, including fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetic quality, and recreational opportunities;

(13) stewardship of privately held forest resources requires a long-term commitment that can be fostered through local, State, and Federal governmental actions;

(14) the Department of Agriculture, through the coordinated efforts of its agencies with forestry responsibilities, cooperating with other Federal agencies, State foresters, and State political subdivisions, has the expertise and experience to assist private landowners in achieving individual goals and public benefits regarding forestry;

(15) the products and services resulting from nonindustrial private forest land stewardship provide income and employment that contribute to the economic health and diversity of rural communities;¹

¹ See 1990 Amendment note below.